

stances would have sailed from New York harbor cleared from Philadelphia. Steamship owners said the delay was due to lack of careful consideration of conditions here and at other Atlantic ports.

The attitude of the Philadelphia merchants is said to be such that they are able to export their goods and receive their share of the trade. The Philadelphia Longshoremen's Union is not affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association and the dockers are not tied up every time a general strike is called.

Furthermore, facilities for loading are better on the Philadelphia piers, as there is no lightering and ships are loaded direct from the railroad tracks. There are also more piers to handle the recent outbreak of rail strike did not tie up the freight situation as it has done in New York and Jersey City.

Norton, Lilly & Co., operating a line of ocean freighters, said yesterday that three of their boats which normally make New York their home port have been sent to Philadelphia to take on cargoes. Only a few of fifteen or twenty ships of this concern remain in service from this port.

Far East Cargoes Lost.
Punch, Edye & Co., a British firm, have sent three of their vessels to load in Philadelphia. One is destined for South Africa and two for the Far East. They do a large trade with the Orient, but for the last two weeks only one ship has cleared from New York, an officer of the line said.

James W. Elwell & Co., American shippers, are loading one of their ships in Philadelphia for Mediterranean ports. Ordinarily this company has from six to eight cargo carriers leaving New York every week. Last month only two cleared.

Purcell, Withy & Co. said they are sending ships to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News for loading. Other steamship owners who reported diversions of their ships from this port are the Barber Steamship Lines, Green Star Steamship Company and Houder, Weir & Co.

A well informed shipping man said yesterday that a number of Western shippers who have been using the port of New York for years are so disgusted with the continual tieups that they have informed the Philadelphia Merchants Association they will use that port exclusively in future for the export of goods.

"If we continue to get satisfaction in shipping from Philadelphia and Baltimore," this man continued, "the port of New York will undoubtedly lose most of its trade. Among other reasons, these two ports enjoy a differential from the railroads on all merchandise, amounting to a saving of from three to ten cents a hundred pounds. Philadelphia and Baltimore will be used to the limit of their facilities by all the freight steamship lines that have been running regularly out of New York."

No Improvement Noted.
There was no apparent improvement in the freight situation yesterday. Piers and railway terminals are clogged with a constantly increasing mass of undelivered merchandise of all kinds. The only hope of relief now lies in the application of the Railway Executives' Association for permission from the Government to exercise emergency powers.

A hearing has been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The railway men want authority to give priority to perishables and fuels. They also want to give preference to manufacturing centers, where lack of raw material has closed down factories and thrown men out of employment.

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, said he issued 2,000 barrels of flour to bakers in this city last week from the Government export stores. He has 54,000 tons of straight wheat flour available—enough to tide over the emergency, he said.

The Merchants Association has called a mass meeting at the Hotel Astor a week from to-day to discuss the menace to trade caused by interruption of transportation facilities.

A sporadic strike of 100 freight conductors and engine tenders in the Sixtieth street yards of the New York Central yesterday hampered, but did not stop, service on the West Side tracks. Officials said the yard was operated about two-thirds normal and they expect the majority of the men will be on the job to-morrow.

President E. E. Loomis of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, announced yesterday that freight movement on his road for the first sixteen days of May was only 2 per cent. less than the same period last year.

U. S. RAILWAY BOARD HEARS MANAGERS
Are Favorable to Wage Increase on Temporary Basis.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, May 17.—With the country menaced by a breakdown in transportation service and the railroad employees asking wage increases aggregating \$1,000,000,000 the United States Railway Board opened final sessions in Chicago to-day to consider the employees' side of the wage question.

The board heard the preliminary statement of E. T. Whiter, chairman of the conference committee of managers who will take up the situation confronted by the carriers from the standpoint of each group. At the outset it was indicated that the representatives of the carriers do not oppose a reasonable wage increase, but expect an award of this character by the board. The question the board has to settle appears to be resolved into how large an increase shall be granted and whether it shall be permanent.

Inasmuch as the employees are asking more money because of high living costs Mr. Whiter made it plain that the roads hope any award on that basis will be qualified so that in the event of a slump in prices wages again will be adjusted.

HAYS TALKS TO 1,000 REPUBLICAN WOMEN
National Chairman Expresses Appreciation of Their Work.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a brief talk to more than 1,000 women supporters of the various Republican candidates for Presidential nomination, gathered in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon, expressed the appreciation of the organization for what the women are doing. His arrival in the city was not expected and he was in the hotel before those in charge of the meeting were aware of it. Word was brought to them after the meeting had begun to break up and those who had left were recalled hastily. He was then invited to speak, and there was a rousing reception when he entered the meeting room.

The meeting was the largest yet held by women of the Republican party. Included among those present were national, State, county and district leaders. Mrs. Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, was unable to attend and in her place Mrs. John T. Pratt presided.

SENATE ACTS TO PROTECT CREDIT

Adopts Resolution Asking Reserve Board About Steps to End Inflation.

ALSO TO MOVE CROPS

Senator McCormick Warns That Symptoms of Economic Disorders Are Appearing.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, May 17.—Declaring that "a grave situation impends in the United States," Senator McCormick (Ill.) to-day called up his resolution asking the Federal Reserve Board for information as to measures it is taking to end currency and credit inflation and to mobilize credit to move the year's crops. The resolution was adopted after a brief discussion, which developed that other besides Senator McCormick regard the situation as very serious.

"Unless the reserve board takes steps to forestall a credit stringency we shall have something approximating a panic," said Senator McCormick. The Senator declared that "very much the same symptoms of economic and credit disorders that were manifested in 1907 are appearing to-day."

Senator Gronna (N. D.), chairman of the Agriculture Committee, criticized the Reserve Board's raising the rates of interest. This, he said, is hurting the farmers. He charged that preference in the lending of money is being given to automobile manufacturers and others who can place the burden on others.

Senator McCormick agreed with this, and said that vast amounts of capital were being used in the manufacture of silk stockings, phonographs and all kinds of non-essentials.

"Unless steps are taken to-day to mobilize the necessary credit resources, farmers will be hard put to it to find money this fall when it is necessary for their very lives," Senator McCormick stated.

Senator McCumber (N. D.) questioned whether there was any serious danger as long as warehouse receipts were good for cash.

Senator Kenyon (Iowa) told the Senate that some banks were forced to pay 10 to 15 per cent. for money, and that this was seriously affecting the ability of farmers to get credit in any part of the country. He wanted to know whether the Federal Reserve system has been established for the public good or as a money making institution.

"Would the Senator also like to know whether it is a fact that they expect to make 100 per cent. on their capital next year?" asked Senator Sherman (Ill.).

HOOVER REPLIES TO JOHNSON CRITICISM
Urged Acceptance of Lodge Reservations in November.

Taking exception to Senator Johnson's reference to his "recent conversion to the so-called Lodge reservations, contemporaneous with his Republican candidacy," Herbert Hoover made public last night in part a letter written to President Wilson on November 19 urging the acceptance of the Lodge reservations. It was in November that the Senate first voted on these resolutions. At that time Mr. Hoover wrote to the President:

"I take the liberty of urging upon you the desirability of accepting the reservations now passed, except for the removal of objectionable provisions in the preamble, and in addition with such other changes as can be obtained by compromise without running the great dangers of voting the treaty out."

"Some of the reservations are constructive, particularly in rendering it clear that the war power must be invoked by Congress. Others are interpretive, in line with the original intent of the covenant. One arouses the amour propre of a great many American people, the raising of which should not have been inflicted on us by the British Government. The others of the voted reservations are in part form undesirable, but taken as a whole, they do not seem to me to imperil the great principle of the League of Nations to prevent war."

"My own feeling, therefore, is that this great constructive effort is mainly accomplished as it stands, and its operation can represent mistakes in its building, and that the world issues are so great as not to warrant the risks involved in delay in getting it into service in the hope of securing a few per cent. more ideal structure."

Gov. Edwards Entertained.
Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 17.—John J. Keenan of New York entertained Gov. Edwards of New Jersey in the submarine grill room of the Hotel Traymore last evening.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

Summer Hosiery

for discriminating men

The new assortments include silk half-hose of fine quality, in black, white and the most sought-after colors; novelty lisle half-hose (from France) in striking color combinations; imported golf hose of pure wool, with novelty cuff tops; white all-wool tennis socks, plain and ribbed; and a very large collection of lisle and cotton half-hose for general wear.

(First Floor)
Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

DRY DECISION AGAIN MEETS WITH DELAY

Two More Chances Before Summer Recess.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Supreme Court failed again to-day to decide the validity of the prohibition amendment and the enforcement act and recessed until June 1.

With the court's failure to act in the prohibition cases to-day, only two more decision days remain before adjournment, June 7, for the term. While the court has no indications when it will act, a decision before adjournment generally is expected.

BILL PLACES U. S. IN RACE FOR OIL

Continued from First Page.

Secretary of State for the Colonies has been following a policy which would require that acquisition of oil rights by a British company must provide that not over 25 per cent. of its capital be held by private owners.

In Bolivia oil lands belong to the State, except those already taken legally by private owners. Any person may freely prospect the public lands without license, and it is believed there are no restrictions against aliens. In Colombia aliens have the same rights as natives to locate and own mines where such rights are secured by treaty or where the alien's national laws give reciprocal rights to Colombians.

In Costa Rica there is said to be no distinction between natives and foreigners. The same is true in the Dominican Republic. The proposed new mining law provides that petroleum or natural gas will be the property of the nation. In Ecuador petroleum or natural gas will be the property of the nation. In Ecuador petroleum mines are reserved to the State. There are said to be no restrictions discriminating against aliens.

In Guatemala all petroleum is reserved to the nation and leases for exploitation may be made only to active or naturalized citizens.

In Mexico the new constitution provides that the nation must directly retain ownership of mineral, petroleum and gas. Only Mexicans by birth of naturalization may acquire lands, mines and oil. Similar rights may be granted to foreigners if they agree to be considered Mexicans in respect of such property and not to invoke the protection of their governments.

Within 100 kilometers from the frontier and 50 kilometers from the seacoast no foreigner may acquire any ownership of land or water.

Constitution Interpreted.
The Attorney-General of Mexico has interpreted the provisions of the new constitution thus: "Landed property of all kinds is covered by the constitution and has exclusive rights for Mexican individuals and associations may acquire it. Aliens may acquire it either directly from the nation or from other individuals by complying with the conditions that nationality must not be obtained by birth of naturalization but by their own consent for protection. Alien corporations shall in no event acquire such property."

In Persia Americans are barred, because the Anglo-Persian Oil Company has exclusive rights for sixty years from 1901. Its concession has been greatly strengthened by the Anglo-Persian agreement of 1918, which places the Persian national, civil, financial and military administrations under British supervision.

Replying to the Senate's inquiry as to steps the Government is taking to remove restrictions on the exploitation of Americans, the department points out that generally the restrictions against aliens fall on aliens generally and therefore are not discriminatory against Americans. This form of discrimination appears justifiable in international law.

The restrictions are largely enforceable by regulations giving great discretion to the executive. The State Department has endeavored to get detailed information of particular cases in which Americans have suffered with a view to making representations to the Government involved. Representations have been made to the Government of Colombia for fuller protection of American mining and oil rights.

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NAVY'S DEAD BROUGHT HOME.
Bodies of 150 Officers and Men Arrive From Europe.

The bodies of twenty naval officers, 102 bluejackets, two officers of marines, thirty marines and two civilian mess attendants were brought ashore yesterday at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, Brooklyn, from the United States collier Nerax, which brought them from Europe. Among the dead were Ensign Edwin Smith, son of Representative Pou of North Carolina, and Lieut. Marcus A. Jordan of the marines, both killed in an airplane accident.

Most of the men were victims of pneumonia, including Ensign James S. Eads of Flushing, L. I.; Ensign Henry F. Haber of Brooklyn, Lieut.-Commander Garnett of Richmond, Va., and Second Lieut. Ernest A. Perkins of the marines. The bodies will be sent to former homes and later to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., escorted by guards of honor.

ALL PENNSYLVANIA PARTIES VOTE TODAY

Republican Interest Centres in Delegation to National Convention in Chicago.

PENROSE IS UNOPPOSED SPEAKS HERE TO-NIGHT

Democratic Faction Backs McAdoo in Preferential Fight Against Palmer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—All political parties in Pennsylvania will hold their primary elections to-morrow. The Republican and Democratic parties each will elect seventy-six delegates to their respective national conventions. Presidential preferences are not directly involved in the Republican primary, the contests being largely over the personnel of the delegation and to settle factional differences.

Edward R. Wood, a retired Philadelphia business man, is the sole candidate on the Republican presidential preference ballot. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer was the only candidate to file nomination papers on the Democratic presidential ballot, but during the last few days the faction opposing the Attorney General for control of the organization in Pennsylvania has been urging its followers to write the name of William G. McAdoo on the ballot.

There are fifteen candidates for the twelve places for delegate at large on the Republican ticket. The regular Republican State organization has a slate of twelve candidates and some of them are being opposed by the Veto faction in Philadelphia. All fifteen are understood to be for Governor William C. Sproul as first choice.

Some of the candidates are announced as for Gen. Leonard Wood as second choice. Senators Penrose and Knox, Governor Sproul and the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are among the twelve slate candidates. Senator Penrose is unopposed for re-nomination to the Senate.

The faction opposed to Attorney General Palmer, headed by Judge Eugene C. Bonnell of Philadelphia, has placed a complete ticket in the field against the Palmer candidates. The twelve Palmer men for delegates at large have promised to support the popular choice of the party in the State for President, while the Bonnell twelve do not make any promises.

One of the hardest fights in the Democratic primary is the effort of the Bonnell faction to defeat Joseph F. Guffey of Pittsburgh, Palmer candidate for member of the National Committee from Pennsylvania. Judge Bonnell is the opposing candidate. Attorney-General Palmer is the present member. In Pennsylvania the Democratic National Committee is elected at the Statewide primary.

The Republicans and Democrats will also nominate candidates for United States Senator, State Treasurer, Auditor-General, thirty-six Congressmen, twenty-six State Senators and 207 members of the lower houses of the Legislature. In addition these parties will elect members to the State committees and to local committees.

A candidate for Justice of the State Supreme Court and one for Judge of the Superior Court are to be nominated on Statewide non-partisan ballots.

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A few years ago the mere suggestion that a major nomination of the national Republican party could be rested upon the shoulders of a Virginian—would have been met with hoofs of derision, but times have changed, and the plain facts of the political situation in the border States reveal a remarkable growth of Republican sentiment, as well as a very earnest demand that the South and especially the new debatable States of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia receive recognition from the G. O. P.

Throughout the South, a well defined movement backed by the solidest citizens—planters, bankers, manufacturers, big merchants—has for its purpose the breaking up of the sectionalism represented by the phrase, "The solid South." The leaders of this movement, men of seeing their States delivered willy nilly year after year, to the Democratic party and utterly ignored by the Republican party, are going to Chicago to put the case squarely up to the first meeting of the Republican National Committee.

They will argue first, that the spirit of the South is visibly changing. New industrial conditions and the newer and broader outlook of hundreds of thousands of young Southerners who served in the American Expeditionary Force and got to know that Northerners were not devils with horns, and that Republicanism was not an invention of Satan, are awaying the South away from the old hidebound, traditional subservience to the Democratic party and toward the Republican party.

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"The first effort toward breaking the South should be directed toward those border States in which local conditions are favorable for such results. Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri are not strictly speaking a part of the South. Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina have fifty-one votes in the Electoral College. The conditions and sentiment in these States are favorable to Republican success. Kentucky should easily go Republican in the next election, as it elected a Republican Governor last year by more than 40,000. Tennessee and North Carolina have a strong drift to Republicanism."

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SYRACUSE PAPERS CUT SIZE

Display Advertising Omitted, Due to Shortage of Printers.

SYRACUSE, May 17.—Syracuse newspapers published to-day the following announcements:

"On account of a shortage of printers the three Syracuse newspapers are compelled, beginning Tuesday, to issue editions greatly reduced in size."

"A newspaper's first duty is to its readers and therefore, the aim is to publish all the news and features. By necessity, all display advertising must be eliminated. The newspapers will publish only classified advertising now standing in type, death notices and legal advertising."

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